2012 OVGTSL Newsletter
The Ohio Valley Group of Technical Services Librarians
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Thanks to all who attended the annual Ohio Valley Group of Technical Services Librarians annual conference held in Evansville, Indiana, May 2- 4, 2012.

This conference was planned as a collaborative effort of the technical services librarians of the University of Southern Indiana, the University of Evansville, and the Evansville Vanderburgh Public Library.

The seventeen breakout sessions were attended by over one hundred registrants, from 13 states and the District of Columbia, on the campus of the University of Southern Indiana. These presentations reflected the theme of "Catching the Next Wave of Technical Services."
The first day of the conference brought an address by David Whitehair of OCLC entitled "Technical Services Workflows: Trends and Good Practices." Lori Robare from the University of Oregon spoke to the general session on the second day of the conference easing our fears of RDA in "RDA Ahead: What's In It For You?" Reports from the sessions are in this newsletter and Power point slides of the sessions can be accessed at:
http://www.usi.edu/library/OVGTSL_2012/program.html

Also, thanks to our generous conference sponsors without whose support the conference would be more difficult.

Please mark your calendars for the 2013 OVGTSL conference to be held in Richmond, Kentucky May 15-17. Hope to see you there.

Dianne Grayson
OVGTSL 2012 Conference Chair

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Opening Keynote: *Technical Services Workflows: Trends and Good Practices*
David Whitehair, OCLC Senior Product Manager, Cataloging & Metadata Services

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Reported by Karen Nuckolls

As Mr. Whitehair visits libraries to find out what's trending, he reports on "snapshots" of community college, public and academic libraries. A report is available on OCLC's website: http://www.oclc.org/reports.

In this survey, 4,168 libraries participated, reporting the top priorities that they were struggling with.
- Trend of merging acquisitions and cataloging departments
- Streamlining TS--focus on "hidden collections" that make your library unique
- Receiving vendor records (you can always edit)
- Implementing shelf-ready for print materials
- Defining "good enough" bib records for your institution (don't waste time; "get it out" to the public)
- Evaluating patron-driven acquisitions (can provide lots of items to patrons without making a huge investment)

All of the above add lots of challenges to technical services in the 21st century. For example, what is a "good enough" record? Look at your own local practices: Are there too many differences? Why not take what's available on OCLC (for the most part)? What about call numbers? Do you spend the time to check if each one has been used before, or just go ahead, use, and correct when discovered later? Cross-training is very helpful, as cataloging staff can learn a lot from public services staff, and see how data assigned in TS is used in PS (or not). "Follow a good recipe" and challenge local practices.

In April 2009 OCLC reported on "Online catalogs: what users and librarians want" http://www.oclc.org/us/en/reports/onlinecatalogs   This report says that catalogers need to think like quilters. Do they want artistic and perfect quilts? Or do they just want to keep warm? Are catalogers cataloging for the patron…or for themselves?

There are ways to bring about change and to achieve buy-in:
- Solicit ideas from staff
- Start small, have success, and then do more
- Agree to address corrections as needed
- "Pilot" change: try out and evaluate a new procedure; one may use it, one may not
- Get input from external source

Keep an open mind, and assist with organizing change to improve workflows. Volunteer and seek professional development to learn new skills. Keep in mind these quotes from OCLC staff: "Don't re-do, re-use."   "They are all special, but in what way?" "You can't stop the waves, but you can learn to surf."

Cataloging and Access to New Types of Media with Resource, Description, and Access (RDA)
Cyrus Z. Ford, Special Formats Catalog Librarian, University of Nevada/Las Vegas

Reported by Sharon Purtee

RDA, as we all know, is a replacement for and a radical update of AACR2. It is based on the principles of FRBR and is better suited for cataloging e-resources, media, and online resources such as streaming media. It is designed to be flexible so that resource types that are not yet developed can be accommodated. Additionally, RDA will provide a better way to bring like and related materials together so that patrons are able to find all of the iterations, manifestations, expressions and items of a given work. Further, it was developed to fit not only the needs of libraries, but also those of any community that catalogs or creates metadata. Some of the key ways that RDA differs from AACR2 include the removal of the GMD from the 245 field. Instead, there are now three new 3XX fields that will convey content, media and carrier type information. Also, abbreviations are spelled out in almost all situations, and there is no more "rule of three" for authors, editors or contributors – they can all be named in the statement of responsibility. The Library of Congress is currently training their catalogers now and currently plans to release RDA for general use in the first quarter of 2013.

MOD: Document Delivery Initiated DVD Purchases in an Academic Library
Margit Codispoti, Collection Development Librarian, Helmke Library/Indiana University Purdue University Fort Wayne
Christine Smith, Document Delivery Office Manager, Helmke Library
Judy Graf, Monographic Acquisitions Assistant, Helmke Library
Brandy Valance, Monographic Cataloger, Helmke Library

Reported by Kathy Bartelt

Movies on Demand (MOD) is a program undertaken collaboratively by the Collection Development and Document Delivery departments at IPFW Helmke Library. Faculty members required movies quickly for use in their classes; they submitted requests for the movies via ILL.   DDS personnel had difficulty borrowing requested titles since many libraries do not lend media. To overcome this obstacle, a pilot program was initiated, modeled on a successful Purchase on Demand (POD) program for books already in place at Helmke Library. Some guidelines for MOD include:
- DDS request for a movie must come from a faculty member and the title must be intended for academic use.
- The movie must be new, not used.
- The maximum cost for the title is $400.
- The movie must be available from reputable suppliers.

The physical item must reflect the proper region—either #1 or "all regions."

In 2010/2011 29 DVD movies were ordered and $2,589 was spent; thus, the average cost of a movie was $89. For the current 2011/2012 fiscal year, 14 titles have been ordered and $2,809 has been spent for an average price of $201. Advantages of the program include:
- Provides good service to faculty members
- Assists DDS department to obtain titles quickly and efficiently
- DVD is permanently available in Helmke Library collection
  Challenges of the program include:
- Work flow of Acquisitions and Cataloging departments is disrupted by this "rush" situation
- All personnel must be available to complete the work cycle

The program is considered successful by the Collection Development and Document Delivery departments and Helmke librarians expect to continue it.

So, You're Looking at a .pdf: Using the Model of a Supply Chain to Understand Electronic Resources
Juleah Swanson, Electronic Resources and Access Librarian, Ohio State University

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Reported by Dianne Grayson

When beginning to work with electronic resources, in order to understand how the .pdf for a book or a journal article originates, Juleah Swanson suggests a supply chain model can be applied to clarify the process.   What is a supply chain? Who are the players? Examples were given of a generic supply chain model for apparel, and then a supply chain for a print journal. The supply chain for the journal begins with the author and ends with the library patron. Once the supply chain is understood for the print item, add in factor of the Internet, which impacts all phases of the supply chain. In today's supply chain the players have not changed but may have consolidated or become less transparent. When troubleshooting an electronic resource where the .pdf doesn't work, think of the supply chain and where the link could be broken. Start with the end-user first, and then the catalog, going up the supply chain to resolve the problem .pdf.   The supply chain model is a way of better understanding electronic resources and how to resolve problems that arise with them.

Children's Literature Description and Access at the Library of Congress
Angela Murphy-Walters, Senior Cataloging Specialist, Children's Literature Section, Library of Congress

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Reported by Mona Meyer

Despite its reputation as a research institution, the Library of Congress does indeed provide services for the "common man." Anyone can go to LC and get a library card and read onsite— you do NOT have to be doing research. LC has webpages for kids and families and teachers as well as for librarians. The American Folklife Center has the archives from the national storyteller's festival. The National Book Festival is held on the National Mall the third weekend in September and is a massive event, featuring many well-known authors. The Children's

Literature Center of LC has had a special annotated card (CYAC, pronounced kayak) program since 1965. Its 8 staff members produce some 10,000 cards per year for pre-readers through high school. In addition to the basic bibliographic data, they add more subject headings (e.g.,"Tree Frogs" as well as "Frogs") and specialized genre headings. Summaries have been done from the onset, although these are often challenging to write. Angela says she and her colleagues are paid to read and think! Some 650 CYAC headings show up in brackets. All are in the public domain and thus can be used by any library. Even though it does not specifically serve children, LC provides de facto service via children's librarians—it was recognized most 75 years ago that children search differently than adults and thus have different needs. CLC gets electronic galleys from about 50 publishers, although these do not contain illustrations. Summaries may come from book sellers, publishers' websites, author's websites, etc. She regrets that they were not able to get the Harry Potter books ahead of time to do the extra cataloging. Some specific MARC fields she addressed were:

008	audience codes—usually more specific than just juvenile
008	literary form codes—fiction or non-fiction
042	lcac ‡b pcc
050	PZ—PZ7.5 for novels in verse; PZ7.7 for graphic novels
082	[Fic.] or [E]—the latter for roughly 32 p. or less
520	summary
6xx	second indicator 0, with ‡v Juvenile fiction
6xx	second indicator 1, without ‡v Juvenile fiction
655	second indicator 0—Graphic novels.
700	‡e illustrator

CYAC "extras" are not applied to books that are tie-ins to movies or television, to pop-up books, or to toys and movables. CLC also works with partner libraries, like BYU, which catalogs its own imprints and Queensborough Public Library, which receives lot of unusual and different materials.

From OCLC to SkyRiver, for Better or Worse, a Cataloger's Perspective
Suzhen Chen, Bibliographic/Metadata Services Librarian, Kelvin Smith Library, Case Western Reserve University

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Reported by Valentine Muyumba

[NOTE: This session was presented via Skype.]

Chen spoke about her library's journey in transitioning from OCLC to SkyRiver and the challenges they faced. She gave this introduction to SkyRiver: it is a bibliographic utility, just like OCLC. It was founded in 2009 by Jerry Kline, co-founder of Innovative Interfaces. Chen gave the following reasons why Case Western made the decision to move from OCLC to SkyRiver: the shrinking library budget, some organizational changes that were happening, and the implementation of the new strategic plan. She talked about the positive expectations, such as lowering the cost in using an alternative bibliographic utility, but also mentioned some of the concerns they had in "abandoning" OCLC (which everybody is so familiar with).

The concerns were many:
- Less bibliographic records, such as special collections, music materials, non-Latin scripts materials, etc.
- Increase of original cataloging
- Effect on shared catalog and interlibrary loan

Chen also shared some screen shots SkyRiver records, showing the comparison between OCLC and SkyRiver records. She talked about the Z39.50 searching function in SkyRiver, using the list of those universities that are already participating in SkyRiver records sharing, and also touched on the differences in workflow features between the two utilities:
- We use the same logins in SkyRiver
- We can update bibliographic records in OCLC and don't update records in SkyRiver
- We update holdings in OCLC, but not in SkyRiver
- SkyRiver reloads our updated records to their system and update holdings
- No "Help Manual" in SkyRiver
- OCLC makes restrictions in use of its database, while SkyRiver does not

The presenter talked about the issues that are still unsolved in their switch to SkyRiver, such the fact that they can only use one type of printer, and the Millennium loader issue.   The BIG advantages are that they, at Case Western, only have to deal with ONE vendor, Innovative, and the price of the cataloging utility is lower.

User-Focused Acquisitions Strategies
Kelly Smith, Interim Coordinator of Collection Services, Eastern Kentucky University

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Reported by Kathy Bartelt

Smith has undertaken a number of initiatives to deal with a declining budget and rising prices at Eastern Kentucky University. These initiatives include patron-driven eBook acquisitions, the Copyright Clearing Center's Get It Now service, purchasing journal bundles, and ILL-initiated collection development for print resources. Patron-driven eBook acquisitions are being funded by an end-of-year allocation of $25,000. Copyright Clearing Center's Get It Now service allows ILL departments to purchase articles on demand with integration into the ILLIAD system, monthly billing, and detailed usage data. Smith has recently been working with vendors choosing journals in packages and closely following usage to attempt to purchase only what is cost effective and useful.   Another approach Smith has employed is to purchase print resources at "point of need." She uses ILL requests to determine what to purchase rather than borrow. Within the last year, Smith has purchased 3% of ILL requests by relying on ILLIAD to identify titles requested more than once. The goal is to provide as much access as possible to appropriate resources, either print or electronic, for students and faculty members. Ultimately Smith believes there will be a reduction of print resources and an increase in online access and study space.

Aloha Print Serials!: Methods to Identify Titles for Cooperative Journal Retention or Disposal

Diana Reid, Serials Acquisitions Librarian, University of Louisville
Tyler Goldberg, Head, Technical Services, U. of Louisville

Reported by Peter Whiting

Reid and Goldberg shared their involvement in the ASERL's (Association of Southeastern Research Libraries) cooperative print journal retention program. The ASERL proposal for the program was drafted by the Shared Storage Study Group in 2009 with a focus on storing low-use print journals. A call for participating institutions was announced in the spring of 2010. The requirements for participation are:

- Length of participation is 25 years.
- A library must be nominated.
- There are facilities requirements.
- Information must be provided for each title chosen.
- Information delivery must be available for all participants in ASERL.
- The associated costs are absorbed by each individual library.

Issues that are currently being discussed by the ASERL Steering Committee include giving journals to other libraries to fill in their gaps, modification to facilities, inputting the 583 field (action note) in bibliographic records and the number of journals to be added per institution. Participating in thisz program meant that the U. of L. had to make some tough decisions about what print serials to retain for ASERL and what they can consider discarding from the collection. A report from the Voyager ILS system gave a total of 41,000 journal titles. That total was whittled down to a manageable number of 11,000 by eliminating suppressed titles, law serials and titles without ISSN numbers. The easy part of the project was identifying the journals for retention includes observation of the stacks, knowledge of the collections, bibliographic records and other considerations. To further narrow the journals for retention, journals were identified that were in print and not available electronically. This was done by running reports to identify the journals that were available in aggregator databases such as JSTOR, EBSCO and ProQuest. Unexpected benefits of this project included the discovery that very few scholarly titles are not accessible on a publisher or aggregator's web site. As the project continued they found journals that they were not getting in electronic form but that were so available, the number of journals to be sent to the bindery was reduced, and they cleaned up limited runs of titles that they not central to the collection. Reid and Goldberg recommended using these support tools for withdrawal decisions: Ithaka's "What to Withdraw" report and the freely available Decision Support Tool on the web to identify JSTOR titles safe to withdraw without affecting preservation. Other factors included in withdrawal decisions include examining print journal usage statistics, ILL statistics, the old fashioned dust test, consortial agreements, and talking to the faculty about the reason to withdraw journals.

In the final analysis it is always easy to decide what journals to keep and very difficult to decide what to withdraw from the collection. Twenty five years from now the question that we will have to ask ourselves will be what form our journal collection will take for our library users.

Authority Control at the University of Louisville
Allen Ashman, Special Collections Librarian, University of Louisville

Reported by Andrea Kappler

"Putting bibliographic records into a catalog is like getting a puppy. You'll have lots of clean-up over the years," quipped Allen Ashman, introducing his presentation on Authority Control at the University of Louisville. He then cited the many reasons why libraries need to do authority control, including LC's lower threshold for changing headings. From 1997-2008, U of L catalogers verified new and existing headings, but didn't make a systematic attempt to check for new or updated LC authority records in their ILS. Catalogers were wary of outsourcing authority control, but the U of L contracted with Marcive to send them 1.2 million bibliographic records for clean-up. After re-loading the cleaned-up records and new authority records, catalogers did manual clean-up of headings in printed reports. Monthly processing was established with Marcive and is ongoing. Catalogers check only the spelling of the name in the 100 field and the 245 ‡c. They send 3,100 bibliographic records per month to Marcive and spend about 3 days per month working on headings. They don't use all of Marcive's reports, but feel they've improved catalogers' efficiency and have a cleaner catalog. In 2011, they received 55,745 authority records from Marcive. Allen's sage advice for libraries contemplating similar projects: consult (frequently) with colleagues, consider local practices vs. national standards (avoid local practices where possible), carefully complete the vendor's profile and accept their help, don't cut corners to save money, use this as an opportunity to clean up bibliographic records, too, and communicate with colleagues after the fact.

Streamlining the Order Process: Art from Flotsam
Caroline Norton, Head of Technical Services, University of Northern Colorado
Jessica Hayden, Resource Processing and Description Manager, UNC

Reported by Sharon Purtee

(Norton and Hayden entitled their presentation *How Suite It Is: Rehabbing Acquisitions at the University of Northern Colorado*) The Finance Dept. approached the library about making a change to their monograph order process that was not going through GOBI, about 25% of their volume. The identified problems were: an antiquated business process, tons of paper that was handled multiple times, cacography (illegibility – forms were hand written), manual data entry, lost requests and forms. Their rehabbed process was directed toward new editions of items already in the collections, additional copies, non-GOBI orders, and materials the selectors wanted to order from other suppliers. The system the librarians and a developer devised was created within the MS Suite using Access and Info Path Designer 2010. They named the system SOLO -- Submit Online Library Orders. Instead of hand writing a request, the selectors now enter the information directly into the database. The orders are electronically routed to acquisitions for processing. Selectors can query the database to check on the status of the title

or see what others have ordered which has been particularly helpful in those areas that tend to share similar resources. The system still requires order manipulation by the departmental technician, but the process has improved the workflow significantly. There are still some improvements they would like to see, including using MarcEdit to upload the records into their ILS system.

Advocating for Technical Services in Your Library
Daphne Kouretas, Member Services Consultant, OCLC

Reported by Sharon Purtee

Stressing that cataloging IS a public service, Kouretas noted that all too often, cataloging departments are not seen and not heard. She introduced the audience to strategic communications and suggested that we all prepare a "brief elevator speech" or the "what we have done for you lately talk" that gives sound bites about what the cataloging department/technical services department is contributing toward the mission of the library organization. She also suggested that librarians in these units get out – visit other libraries, volunteer in other units and see how the students and faculty are using the materials they catalog or otherwise make available, read and stay current with trends, internally assess workflows and practices, look for ways to leverage technology, identify training that is needed for yourself and others and then find ways to obtain it. Additionally, she shared her personal philosophy: at the end of the day, what have you done to encourage, enable, enthuse, support, stimulate, energize, clarify or be pro-active? Those activities typically result in better communication and strategic action. Overall, we need to define our purpose and objectives and then identify the best ways to achieve them. Once they are accomplished, we can evaluate, learn, determine success, decide if the communication and/or action is working, and then improve or iterate as appropriate.

Ebookmobile: Delivering Subject-Specific Ebooks to Your Inbox
Kathryn Lybarger, Head of Cataloging and Metadata, William T. Young Library, University of Kentucky

Reported by Mona Meyer

Libraries have an abundance of information, but face austerity in our resources. Patrons lack time. How can we make these 3 facts work together? Selective dissemination of information or SDI is a concept that has been around since the 1950s. It allows users to have a "new book shelf." But with e-books, the library usually receives many at the same time, and big lists of new items are not particularly helpful. SDI could search vendors' databases, but since libraries don't necessarily purchase everything that a vendor makes available, this would lead to false hits. You can catalog e-books to make them more readily accessible, but many times the subject headings do not pull up the narrower terms necessary to make SDI truly effective. If

the library assigns a call number to an e-book, this frequently confuses the patron who is lead to go look for the book. UK developed software called Ebookmobile that searches the catalog for topics and sends notices out to interested patrons. It's based on call numbers, but since these call numbers are not related to location, a title can have multiple call numbers. The feeds can be received via e-mail or a feed reader and can even be used in lib guides. They include a brief title and cover picture. Feeds are in Atom 1.0 (like RSS), the code is written in PHP and Javascript, and this runs on a separate server from Voyager. A MySQL database stores search specifications and can run them daily at off-peak times. Questions that arise when using Ebookmobile include what makes a book new? Is it new when cataloged or when the record is last modified in the catalog? How far back should the search be? Ebookmobile was open to UK in June 2012 and may be available to other Voyager customers later. Lybarger asked if this should be open source, or provided as a service? Should patron-driven acquisitions discovery records appear as feeds?

Partnering for Discovery

Lori Dekydtspotter, Rare Books/Special Collections Cataloger, Lilly Library, Indiana University
Erika Dowell, Public Services Librarian, Lilly Library
Jennifer Liss, Metadata Cataloging Librarian, Herman B. Wells Library, Indiana University
Dot Porter, Associate Director for Digital Library Content and Service, Herman B. Wells Library, Indiana University

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Reported by Dianne Grayson

A panel of librarians from the Indiana University Bloomington campus presented how they collaborated to digitize a collection of materials on the War of 1812. This collaboration occurred within three different departments: cataloging, archives, and digital content, to create an online exhibit with links. The collection of materials included primary source materials, monographs, prints, music, maps, and manuscripts. The project had a one year deadline to complete and was to be hosted in their existing services. Due to the variety of materials selected for this project many issues arose. Some materials were previously cataloged, some with minimal records, some never cataloged, older cataloging standards encountered, sheet music already digitized, etc. Catalogers were enlisted to upgrade/clean up existing records. A map cataloger was used to create records for the maps. Metadata was needed for discovery; digitization was also planned into the process. Weekly meetings were held to ensure communication and decisions were uniform and on target. Documentation of decisions made and the incorporation of a mechanism for reporting errors was also an important part of the collaboration.
They concluded that the project was a success, and the lessons learned were to be flexible, trust in others, and clarify deadlines, limitations, and roles to be played.

Closing Keynote: *RDA Ahead: What's in it for You?*
Lori Robare, Head of the Monographic Cataloging Team, University of Oregon Libraries

Reported by Andrea Kappler

Lori Robare gave an excellent overview of nearly every aspect of Resource Description and Access (RDA), from the reasons why the change is necessary to LC's implementation date on March 31, 2013. She said online catalogs were designed to show a card catalog format and aren't truly using the web, where much of the world's creative content is being published.   The Functional Requirements for Bibliographic Records (FRBR) and RDA are driving conceptual changes in cataloging theory and practice, as well as changes in catalog records, including structural changes of library data in a web environment. RDA will do a better job of handling the relationships between creators and their works, opening our data to the outside world. Many of the changes to terminology, capitalization, abbreviations, and even the General Material Designations (GMDs) are based on internationally-established principles, models and standards. Catalogers will have more freedom of choice when recording data. New MARC fields and subfields are being added to accommodate RDA, but may not be enough. LC is moving away from MARC and exploring alternatives.   Catalogers must understand the FRBR conceptual model before learning RDA. Lori's advice: be patient with each other, learn the reasons behind RDA's changes, and take advantage of free training resources. Prepare an RDA "elevator speech" for administrators, telling them RDA aims to provide catalog data that will help libraries define our presence on the web, use clearer language for our patrons, and indicate relationships between creators and their works.

Anticipating the Next Wave of Digital Asset Management
James Bradley, Head, Metadata & Digital Initiatives, Ball State University

Reported by Steve Mussett

The Digital Media Repository is the main repository for digital resources in the collections of the Ball State University Libraries. It was established in February 2005 with an initial collection of some 900 photographs. As of February 2012, the Repository contains 373,578 items in 124 collections. Digital collections represent a response by libraries to the challenges (and opportunities) presented by the development of the World Wide Web. Early digital collections embodied the "silo" metaphor: typically they consisted of static HTML pages, and poor search tools limited access by potential users. Development of metadata standards such as Dublin Core, and enhancement of HTML to accommodate metadata with <meta> tags, provided a "front door" for the discovery of libraries' digital collections. Digital content management systems, such as CONTENTdm enhance this capability, as well as providing a "back door" for the open harvesting of metadata via the Open Archives Initiative Protocol for Metadata Harvesting (OAI-PMH). Ball State University's "front door" is the Digital Media Repository, created and managed with tools such as CONTENTdm, DSpace, and EPrints, as well as home-

grown tools created with MySQL. Among the "back doors" to Ball State's digital collections are OAIster, Google, YouTube, Flickr, Metacafe, and OCLC WorldCat. Mobile devices such as the iPad and Android devices represent a form of hardware "back door." Usage analysis by Ball State reveals that a majority of users of the Digital Media Repository are now arriving by one of the "back door" technologies, for example, Google. Digital librarianship might better be thought of as digital stewardship. The challenge is not merely where assets reside today, but how they will be shared tomorrow. Bradley presented two examples of digital initiatives at BSU. In the first, a public kiosk or table employing the Microsoft Surface platform was placed in the library lobby. A program employing OAI was created to access digital collections at BSU via a touchable interface. A movable timeline linked to images such as photographs, lantern slides, and campus maps. A second, more elaborate initiative is "What Middletown Read."

This uses census data, linked to historical data from the Muncie Public Library (accession lists, circulation transaction logs, and borrower's registers) to provide a detailed view of what Muncie residents were reading at the turn of the twentieth century. In effect, two separate digital collections were combined to create a unique and unanticipated resource. Librarians must remember that we cannot know how the digital assets we create today might be used in the future.

Workflow Efficiency and Shrinking Budgets: Leasing a Browsing Collection at Indiana State University Library

Valentine Muyumba, Interim Chair Technical Services, Cunningham Memorial Library, ISU
Cheryl Blevens, Reference/Instruction Librarian, Cunningham Memorial Library, ISU

Reported by Kathy Bartelt

A new initiative to provide a leased browsing collection of fiction and non-fiction titles at ISU is considered successful. The program, collaboration between public and technical services librarians, is one result of a significant reduction in staffing for the technical services department. With fewer personnel to accomplish the same amount of work, new procedures are now in place. Traditionally, recreational reading has been provided by the browsing collection housed on the main level of the library and has been popular with library users. Blevens recently reviewed and weeded the existing collection. Understanding the challenge faced by technical services personnel, she investigated the use of the McNaughton leasing program to acquire new materials for the browsing collection. The McNaughton program provides shelf-ready, popular titles quickly and easily. Items are ordered online and various options are available. The Collection Development Committee approved adoption of the leasing program and approximately 600 titles are currently available to users. The collection may grow to a total of 1,100 titles. The newly established workflow requires less activity by technical services personnel dealing with browsing collection items, yet the collection is readily available and continues to be popular.

Perceptions of Libraries: Context and Community
Daphne Kourteas, Member Services Consultant, OCLC

Reported by Kathy Bartelt

Kourteas examined OCLC's latest market research study, *Perceptions of Libraries 2010: Context and Community* and presents the conclusions summarized in this annual report. As noted in the session description, the statistics available in the report are useful for library promotion and grant applications.

OCLC is pleased to report, of course, that libraries are an increasingly valued community service. In 2010, 88% of economically impacted respondents to OCLC queries reported that libraries are even more valuable than they were last year or six years ago. 20% of Americans are economically impacted and have decreased spending on dining out, apparel, entertainment, vacations and appliances. During this period, 37% of Americans have increased use of the library. The library is filling the gap for consumers who are decreasing spending—76% reported decreased spending on books, CDs and DVDs. 75% of library users reported borrowing more books, CDs and DVDs. The most important reason for an increase in library use is to save money. Seven million economically impacted Americans have increased their use of technology at the library—accessing the Internet, using library computers, and accessing Wi-Fi. Borrowing is up but research is down. When doing research, consumers use search engines (84%), and Wikipedia (3%). Library web sites are not used. Consumers do consider information from the library to be comparable to Google—69% agreed with this statement. 26% consider library information to be more trustworthy than Google and 5% consider library information less trustworthy than Google.

73% of Americans consider themselves readers and understand the library as the book place. Words to describe the library in 2010 are books, brands, BFF(s). Generally, people feel that libraries are valuable; we need to emphasize that libraries are a great bargain, too. Libraries save people money.

Something Old, Something New, Something Borrowed, Our New View
Sharon A. Purtee, Cataloging Librarian, Donald C. Harrison Health Services Library,
University of Cincinnati

Reported by Steve Mussett

The University of Cincinnati's Donald C. Harrison Health Sciences Library serves the Colleges of Medicine, Nursing, Pharmacy, and Allied Health Services, the UC Health consortium of hospitals and physicians, as well as undergraduates and the general public. The Health Sciences Library underwent a major renovation beginning in 2004. The formerly separate nursing library was closed at this time and a portion of its collection was incorporated into the renovated Health Sciences Library. The entire project was completed in 2008. The Henry R. Winkler Center for the History of the Health Professions was formerly a separate facility. Once known as the Cincinnati Medical Heritage Center, it consists of diverse collections dating from the 17th to the 20th centuries and includes archives, a historical library, and medical exhibits. After a two-year fund-raising initiative, plans were announced to move this facility from its former location to the new Health Sciences Library. Accommodating the Winkler Center within the Health Sciences Library required vacating approximately 50% of one floor. Achieving this entailed the elimination of a substantial portion of the print journal collection. The library had already withdrawn about 30% of its journal collection in preparation for the 2004/2008 renovations and construction; an additional 50% would need to be eliminated to accommodate the Winkler Center. Furthermore, changes in student study habits and pedagogy demonstrated that the 2004 renovation had not allocated enough student study space. Finally, the desire to create an unobstructed pathway for visitors to the Winkler Center would require the elimination of additional journals, plus a media collection. In the 2004 project, pre-1990 imprints were sent to the Southwest Ohio Regional Depository (SWORD), a cooperative project of the University of Cincinnati and three other institutions. Holdings already duplicated in SWORD were withdrawn. Creating the necessary space for the Winkler Center required a more comprehensive withdrawal project: any holdings duplicated at SWORD or available electronically would be discarded. UC would, however, send titles to SWORD to fill any gaps in that collection. Careful review of the OhioLINK central catalog was required to determine the extent of holdings at SWORD and its member institutions. Bound volumes identified for discard were physically marked with an "X" so they could be accurately retrieved later. The project to identify items for withdrawal was conducted from summer 2010 to June 2011. The physical work of packing, moving and reassembling the remaining collection took place over two weeks in June 2011; outside contractors were employed for these tasks. After the packing and moving were completed, construction of the new Winkler Center could proceed. The project was completed in October 2011. Although this project was completed successfully, it has not been without impact on library services and constituencies. Its effect on Interlibrary Loan was immediate: ILL traffic increased 27.3% and the Health Center Library has become a net borrower. The need for local users to rely on ILL for items that were once held in-house has generated some complaint. The need for accurate holdings data for all collections is more critical than ever. In hindsight, if given the chance to do the project over, the library would wish to do a better job of communicating its purpose and details with all its constituencies, especially faculty.

OVGTSL Business Meeting Minutes
May 3, 2012

The meeting was called to order at 12:25 p.m. by Dianne Grayson, University of Southern Indiana.

Dianne introduced the 2011/2012 officers:

Chair/Vice-chair: Dianne Grayson, University of Southern Indiana
Secretary: Margaret Foote, Eastern Kentucky University
Treasurer: Peter Whiting, University of Southern Indiana
Past Chair: Mykie Howard, Morehead State University

Minutes of the 2011 business meeting:

Minutes from the 2011 business meeting were distributed. The motion was made and seconded to approve the minutes; the motion carried and the minutes were accepted as presented.

The chair recognized the Local Planning Committee for the 2012 conference and the 2012 conference sponsors. She also recognized the 2012 scholarship winners:

Heather Battenberg, University of Kentucky
Megan-Marie Johnson, Indiana University
Rivkah Cooke, Indiana University

Treasurer's report:

The treasurer, Peter Whiting, presented the following report:

Checking account: $9,073.23
Estimated checking account balance for 6/1/2012: $10,000.00
Savings account: $6,523.10.
Estimated savings account balance for 6/1/2012: $6,600.00
Income from 2012 sponsors: $5,175.00
Incomes from conference registrations and membership fees: $10,148.00
Conference expenses: $11,000.00

Old Business, conducted by Dianne Grayson

The Ad Hoc Committee on the OVGTSL Archives had prepared a report concerning the archives of the organization. In their report they recommended that the Executive Committee meet to make a decision concerning the future of the archives. The Committee discussed a number of options, and recommended that the archives be turned over to the University of Kentucky. The chair will communicate this decision to UK.

New Business:

A recommendation was made to form an Archives Committee with at least one member from the University of Kentucky. Tyler Goldberg of the University of Louisville, Kathleen Richardson of Bluegrass Community and Technical College, and Kathryn Lybarger of the University of Kentucky volunteered to serve on the committee.

The Vice-Chair brought before members a proposal to amend the bylaws to extend the time period from 30 days to 90 days for the audit to accommodate payment of conference invoices.

Currently, Article IV, Section B2 is as follows: The Vice-Chairperson (Chairperson-Elect) shall serve as Chairperson whenever the Chairperson is unable to do so. She/he shall serve as the Chairperson of the Planning Committee for the annual spring meeting and may be invited to other committee meetings when it seems advisable. The Vice-Chairperson will arrange an independent audit of the books within **30** days of the close of the annual meeting.

The proposed amendment for Article IV, Section B2, is as follows: The Vice-Chairperson (Chairperson-Elect) shall serve as Chairperson whenever the Chairperson is unable to do so. She/he shall serve as the Chairperson of the Planning Committee for the annual spring meeting and may be invited to other committee meetings when it seems advisable. The Vice-Chairperson will arrange an independent audit of the books within **90** days of the close of the annual meeting.

The amendment was discussed, and the proposal to change the amendment passed. The entire membership of OVGSTL will vote on the amendment later this year. Two-thirds of the membership will need to approve the proposed amendment for it to take effect.

2012/2013 Slate of Officers

The Slate of officers for 2012/2013 for OVGSTL was announced.

Chair: Dianne Grayson, University of Southern Indiana
Vice-Chair/Chair-Elect: Margaret Foote, Eastern Kentucky University
Secretary: Carrie Preston, Ohio University.
Treasurer: Kelly Smith, Eastern Kentucky University.

Margaret Foote announced that the 2013 conference will take place at Eastern Kentucky University, Richmond, Kentucky; dates are May 15-17, 2013. The theme of the conference is "Technical Services Librarians: Meeting Challenges, Leading Change."

The meeting adjourned at 12:40 p.m.

2013 OVGTSL Conference:
"Technical Services Librarians: Meeting Challenges, Leading Change"
May 15th-17th
Richmond, Kentucky
https://sites.google.com/site/ovgtslconference2013/

2014 OVGTSL Conference:
Athens, Ohio (date to be announced)

OVGTSL-L:
To subscribe to OVGTSL listserv, send mail to LISTSERV@LSV.UKY.EDU with the command
SUBSCRIBE OVGTSL in the e-mail message body

**2012 OVGTSL Scholarship Recipients
Left to right: Megan-Marie Johnson,
Rivkah Cooke and Heather Battenberg**

Closing keynote speaker: Lori Robare, University of Oregon

Opening keynote speaker: David Whitehair, OCLC

Registration desk